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WORK PLAN FOR
MATERIALS DISPOSITION,
FORMER WEBER AIRCRAFT
FACILITY, BURBANK,
CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

This Work Plan for Materials Disposition (Work Plan) addresses the disposition of previously excavated soil and tank-slurry stockpiles, and areas requiring further excavation at the former Weber Aircraft facility (former Facility). Currently, impacted soils have been excavated or are planned to be excavated at seven locations at the former Facility. These locations correspond to impacted soil areas Number 1 (ISA-1), ISA-2, ISA-4, ISA-7, ISA-11, the location of geophysical anomaly H, and the northeast stockpile area (Woodward-Clyde, 1993a, 1993c, 1993e).

Completion of activities at the seven locations as described in this Work Plan will conclude soil remedial actions at the former Facility, exclusive of vapor extraction. A work plan for remediation of specific locations with in-situ vapor extraction has been completed under separate cover.

For the purposes of this report, a soil concentration response level of 10 times the maximum contaminant level (MCL) in drinking water for organic compounds and 10 times the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) for metals is proposed. Soils and/or tank slurry material identified as containing concentrations of compounds and/or metals above this response level may require further investigation or remedial action as described in this Work Plan.

1.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The former Facility was part of an industrialized complex located to the northeast of the Hollywood-Burbank Airport. The facility, formerly located at 3000 San Fernando Boulevard and 2820, 2913, and 2927 Ontario Street in Burbank, California, was demolished from August through December, 1992. Weber Aircraft (Weber) initially leased the facility from Lockheed, and at some later time, perhaps in the early 1960's, purchased the facility from Lockheed. Prior to Lockheed, the facility was owned by the Ginsburg Brothers who operated a distillery at the site location.

Weber manufactured aircraft parts and galley assemblies at the site from the early 1950's until termination of facility operations in 1989. Manufacturing operations conducted by Weber included plating, machining, painting and degreasing metal, and panel assembly-type work.

Previous investigations conducted at the former Facility identified volatile organic compounds and metals in sediment samples collected from catch basins and soil samples collected from borings. Volatile organic compounds included: 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); trichloroethene (TCE), and tetrachloroethene (PCE); aromatic volatile organic compounds; and total petroleum hydrocarbons. Metals included cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc.

During site demolition, soil staining was observed at the north end of former Building 207 (identified as ISA-1), at the north end of former Building 230 (ISA-2), at the northwest corner of former Building 218 (ISA-4), in the vicinity of former clarifier C-17 and adjacent to the northeast footing of former Building W-6 (ISA-7), and at the north end of former Building W-7 (ISA-11).

During demolition, the north end of the northeast parking area was designated as a stockpile area for temporary placement of potentially impacted soils and other materials possible requiring special handling. Materials which were stockpiled in this area include stained-soil excavated from the former clarifier C-17 area, concrete from former clarifier C-17, slurry from within eight underground storage tanks (the tanks were previously removed from the site), impacted soil from within the former 3G-Distillery northeast vat, and soil from borings associated with drilling at the ISAs and underground features.

After demolition was completed, soils were excavated at ISA-1, ISA-2, and ISA-4 and stockpiled adjacent to the respective excavations. Soils have not been excavated from ISA-11. In addition, a geophysical survey was conducted to identify potential underground features which may not have been identified during demolition. Less than 1 cubic yard of stained soil was identified in a trench at one of the geophysical anomalies (Geophysical Anomaly H). This material was removed and stockpiled adjacent to the trench.

Reports summarizing investigations pertaining to soil beneath the site that have been conducted to date include are listed in Section 5.0.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

A description of locations focused on in this Work Plan are presented in Section 2.0. A summary of planned activities (excavation, sampling, and disposal) is provided in Section 3.0. Limitations and references are presented in Sections 4.0 and 5.0, respectively.

A summary of soil/slurry disposition areas are presented in Table 2-1. Maps of each area are presented in Figures 2-1 through 2-5.

DISPOSITION OF EXCAVATED SOILS/SLURRY

The following is a descriptive summary of each location containing excavated soils, and areas where further excavation and sampling activities are planned. Table 2-1 provides a listing of each location, the estimated volume of soil and/or slurry in each area, and planned soil disposition activities.

2.1 ISA-1 (FORMER BUILDING 207 NORTH DOCK)

The location of ISA-1 corresponds to the north-central portion of the receiving dock area of Buildings 207 and 208, located approximately 180 feet from the northern property boundary, and approximately 50 feet east of Ontario Street (Figure 2-1). ISA-1 contained stained soils, having a slight yellow color, identified during demolition of the former Facility.

Remaining work at this site involves sampling and possible off-site disposal of the excavated soil. Previous soil sampling at this location identified chromium at a concentration greater than the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993a). Excavation of discolored soil was completed until visually identifiable stained soil was removed on March 29, 1993. The final excavation was completed to a depth of approximately 1 foot from the surrounding grade and, approximately 110 cubic yards of soil was stockpiled adjacent to the excavation. Two soil samples were collected from a depth of 1-foot below the bottom of the excavation in this area (approximately 2 feet below grade), and analytical results of the soil samples indicated that chromium concentrations were below the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993d).

Two soil samples will be collected from the stockpiled soil and will be analyzed for chromium by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) in accordance with EPA Method 1311. Disposition of the excavated soil will be based on these sampling results.

2.2 ISA-2 (BUILDING 230)

The location of ISA-2 corresponds to the northern one-half of the former location of Building 230 (Figure 2-1). ISA-2 was identified during demolition as surface expression of asphalt-like soil.

Remaining work at this site involves sampling and possible off-site disposal of the excavated soil. Previous soil sampling at this location identified PCE and lead at concentrations greater than the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993a). Excavation of the asphalt-like soil was completed until visually identifiable stained soil was removed on March 29, 1993. The final excavation was completed to a depth of approximately 1 foot from the surrounding grade and, approximately 25 cubic yards of soil was stockpiled adjacent to the excavation. Two soil samples were collected from a depth of 1-foot below the bottom of the excavation in this area (approximately 1.5 to 2 feet below grade) and analytical results indicated that PCE and lead were not present in concentrations above the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993d).

Two soil samples will be collected from the stockpiled soil. The samples will be analyzed for lead by TCLP in accordance with EPA Method 1311 and PCE in accordance with EPA Method 8260. Disposition of the excavated soil will be based on these sampling results.

2.3 ISA-4 (FORMER BUILDING 218 AREA)

ISA-4 is located in the northeastern portion of the former Facility, in an area corresponding to the former Building 218 and immediately south of ISA-3 (Figure 2-2). ISA-4 contained stained soils having a slight green color, identified during demolition of the former Facility.

Remaining work at this site involves sampling and possible off-site disposal of the excavated soil. Previous soil sampling at this location identified chromium at a concentration greater than the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993a). Excavation of discolored soil was completed until visually stained soil was removed on March 29, 1993. The final excavation was completed to a depth of approximately 1 foot from the surrounding grade and approximately 50 cubic yards of soil was stockpiled adjacent to the excavation. Two soil samples were collected from a depth of 1-foot below the bottom of the excavation in this

area (approximately 2 to 3 feet below the surrounding grade), and analytical results indicated that chromium was not present in concentrations above the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993d).

Two soil samples will be collected from the stockpiled soil. The samples will be analyzed for chromium by TCLP in accordance with EPA Method 1311. Disposition of the excavated soil will be based on these sampling results.

2.4 ISA-7 (FORMER CLARIFIER C-17 AREA)

ISA-7 is located in the vicinity of clarifier C-17, located at the north end of former Building 214A (Figure 2-3). ISA-7 contains impacted soils which have been previously identified in the Facility Environmental Audit Report (Woodward-Clyde, 1992a). A green stained soil was identified in the immediate area of Clarifier C-17 during demolition. A light green material was also identified immediately beneath surface concrete adjacent to the clarifier.

Previous soil sampling at this location identified four metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, and lead) in concentrations greater than the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993a). Approximately 7 yards of soil was excavated from this site and stockpiled in the area at the northeast corner of the former Facility.

Remaining discolored soil in ISA-7 will be excavated to remove soil with concentrations of selected metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, and lead) above the proposed response level. Excavated soil will be stockpiled on-site. Based on field observations during previous excavation activities soil excavation will initially be completed to a depth of approximately 5 feet bgs. It is not anticipated that discolored soil will extend below 5 feet bgs. After soil removal, the excavation bottom will be sampled for selected metals (chromium, copper, cadmium, and lead) by TCLP in accordance with EPA Method 1311. This process will continue until sample concentration results are below the proposed response levels or evaluation of alternative remedial actions are warranted based on the volume of excavated soils. After excavation, stockpiled soil will be analyzed for cadmium, chromium, copper, and lead by TCLP in accordance with EPA Method 1311. Disposition of the excavated soil will be based on these sampling results.

2.5 ISA-11 (FORMER BUILDING W-7 AREA)

ISA-11 is located in the former location of Building W-7, adjacent to Tulare Street (Figure 2-4). ISA-11 consists of stained soils which were identified during demolition.

Previous soil sampling at this location identified PCE at concentrations greater than the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993a). In addition, two soil borings were drilled at this location to depths of 57 feet and 62 feet, however no constituents were identified in soil samples at concentrations above the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993d).

Potentially impacted soil at ISA-11 will be excavated as needed to remove the stained soil. Excavated soil will be stockpiled on-site. After soil removal, the excavation bottom will be sampled to evaluate if impacted soil containing PCE concentrations above the proposed response level remains at the location. If analytical results indicate that PCE concentrations in soil collected from the bottom of the excavation are above the proposed response level, additional soil will be excavated, and the bottom of the excavation will be resampled. This process will continue until concentration results are below the proposed response levels, the depth of the excavation requires engineering design for compliance with safety regulations, or evaluation of alternative remedial actions are warranted based on the volume of excavated soils. Should engineering design become required for the excavation, excavation activities will be discontinued, and other remedial alternatives will be evaluated. Stockpiled soil will be sampled for PCE in accordance with EPA Method 8260. Disposition of the excavated soil will be evaluated based on the stockpiled soil sampling results.

2.6 FORMER GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALY H

Former geophysical anomaly H is located in the area immediately northeast of former Building W-7 (Figure 2-4). A small, localized lens of greenish-gray soil was identified in a trench excavated at the anomaly. The volume of greenish-gray soil excavated was less than 1 cubic yard. A soil sample was collected from the bottom of the excavation and was analyzed for volatile organic compounds and selected metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc). Concentrations of constituents were below the proposed response level (Woodward-Clyde, 1993c).

Remaining work involves sampling and off-site disposal of the excavated soil. Because of the small quantity of material, one soil sample will be collected from the stockpiled soil. The sample will be analyzed for volatile organic compounds in accordance with EPA Method 8260 and selected metals (cadmium, copper, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc) by TCLP in accordance with EPA Method 1311. Disposition of the excavated soil will be based on the stockpiled soil sampling results.

2.7 NORTHEAST STOCKPILE AREA

The northeast stockpile area is located at the northeast corner of the former Facility, in the vicinity of the former northeast parking area (Figure 2-5). Potentially impacted soils and underground storage tank slurry was stockpiled on plastic sheeting at this location during building demolition, underground storage tank and vat removal, and during excavation at clarifier C-17.

Remaining work at this location involves sampling and off-site disposal of stockpiled soils and tank slurry. Soils and slurry originating from different locations are stockpiled separately. Two soil samples will be collected from each stockpile. Stockpiled soil removed from the bottom 3 feet of the northeast distillery vat will be sampled for halogenated volatile organic compounds in accordance with EPA Method 8010 and chromium by TCLP in accordance with EPA Method 1311. Stockpiled soil derived from the clarifier C-17 area will be sampled and analyzed for cadmium, chromium, copper, and lead by TCLP in accordance with EPA Method 1311. Stockpiled tank slurry currently has the consistency of hardened concrete. Slurry samples will be chipped away from the overall concrete-like mass from each underground storage tank, and will be analyzed for volatile organic compounds in accordance with EPA Method 8260. In addition, steel drums containing cutting from borings completed during drilling at underground features and impacted soil areas are stored in this area. Disposition of the soil in these drums will be based on soil analytical results of previously-collected soil samples corresponding to the cuttings in each steel drum.

EXCAVATION, SAMPLING AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES

Soil excavation and sampling activities will be initiated after review of this work plan by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region (Board).

3.1 EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES

Excavation of soils at ISA-7 and ISA-11 will be completed as described in Section 2. Excavated soils will be stockpiled on plastic sheeting adjacent to each excavation. Background organic vapor levels will be monitored with an organic vapor analyzer (OVA) during excavation activities and recorded.

3.2 SOIL SAMPLING ACTIVITIES

Soil sampling will be conducted using a hand-driven sampler with two brass tubes, each tube with dimensions of 2 inches in diameter and 4 inches in length. Immediately after sampling, the brass tubes will be removed from the sampler. The ends of one of the tubes will be covered with Teflon paper or aluminum foil, capped with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) end caps, and placed in a Ziploc plastic bag. These sealed tubes will be placed in a portable ice chest and cooled with ice. Sample labels will be used to identify the soil-filled brass tubes. Label information will include the project number, project name, sample number, date and time of sample collection, and the signature of the sampler.

One of the remaining tubes will be extruded and the soil sample placed into a sealable plastic bag, which will be closed and allowed to equilibrate for approximately 10 minutes. Organic vapor levels in the headspace will be measured using an OVA. The sample will be visually examined and the results of the visual examination and OVA reading will be recorded.

Soil sampling equipment will be decontaminated between each sampling interval using the following procedures:

1. Wash with Liquinox and brush, to remove soil.
2. Second wash with Liquinox and brush.

3. Rinse with deionized water.
4. Second rinse with deionized water.
5. Dry with paper towels or drip dry.

Soil samples and decontamination rinse water will be collected on-site and stored in appropriate containers for later disposition.

Soil samples will be submitted for chemical analysis to a California-certified laboratory. Samples will be transmitted under normal chain-of-custody procedures.

LIMITATIONS

Geology and geochemistry are inexact sciences, and investigative data commonly contain large uncertainties. The behavior of contaminants in soil and groundwater can have complex phenomena. Our judgements and conclusions are based upon the analytical data obtained from the collected samples, and our experiences on other similar projects. The available data from the collected samples do not preclude the presence of materials at other locations on the subject site which presently, or in the future, may be considered hazardous. Services performed for this project by Woodward-Clyde are in accordance with professional standards for contamination assessment investigations; no guarantees are either expressed or implied.

REFERENCES

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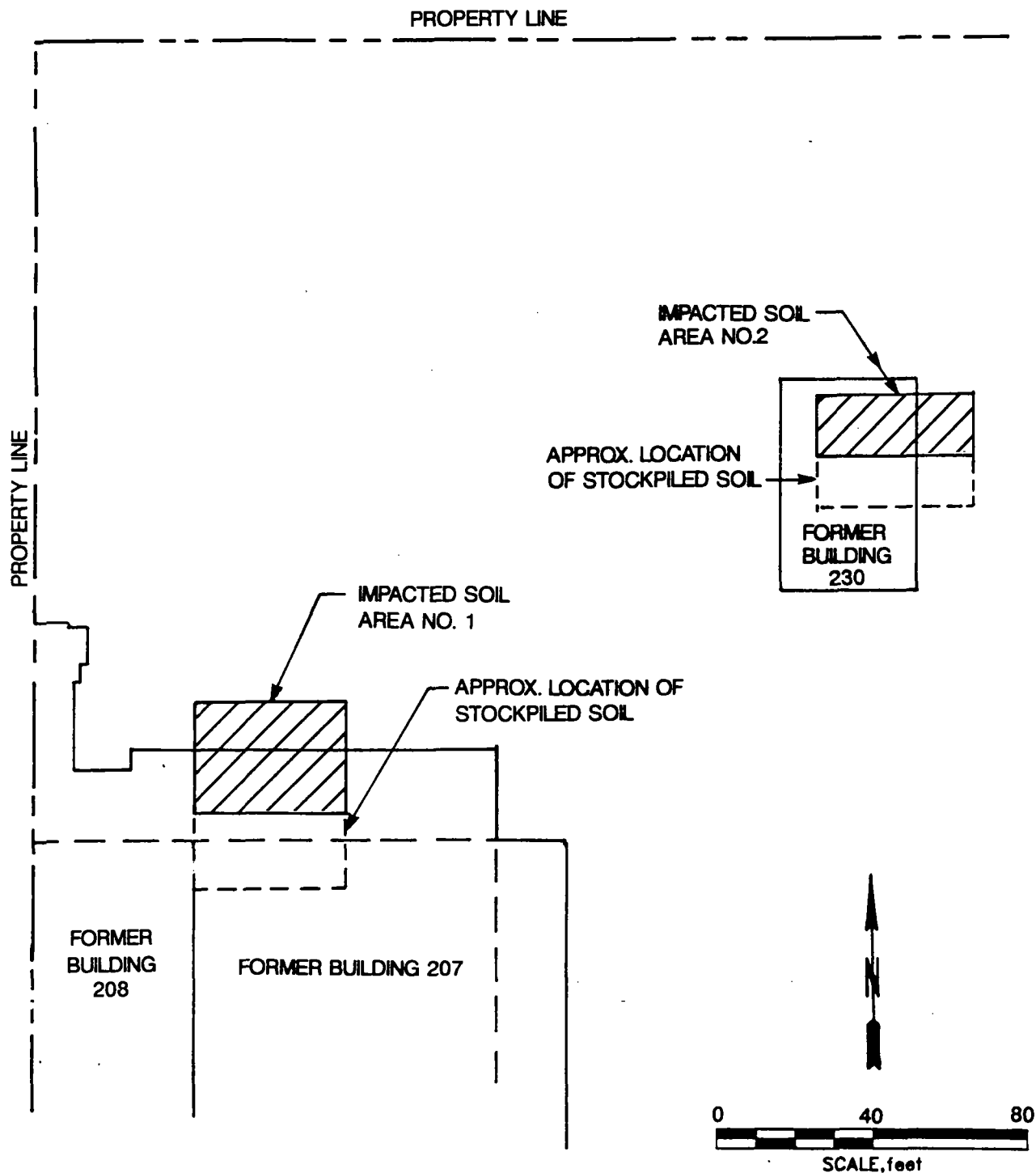
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1993c. Geophysical Survey, Former Weber Aircraft Facility, Burbank, California. July.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1993d. Drilling at Impacted Soil Areas, Former Weber Aircraft Facility, Burbank, California. July.

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION AREAS

LOCATION	MATERIALS PRESENT	DISPOSITION ACTIVITIES (1)
ISA - 1	Excavated soil	Sample for Cr by TPLC
ISA - 2	Excavated soil	Sample for Pb by TPLC; PCE by EPA 8260
ISA - 4	Excavated soil	Sample for Cr by TPLC
ISA - 7	Stained soil	Excavate and sample for Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb by TPLC; PCE by EPA 8260.
ISA - 11	Stained Soil	Excavate and sample for PCE by EPA 8260
Former Geophysical Anomaly H	Stained Soil	Sample for selected metals, PCE by EPA 8260
Northeast Stockpile Area	Excavated soils; Concrete slurry from USTs; Concrete from Clarifier C-17 Cuttings from soil borings	Sample for selected metals and/or PCE by EPA 8260 for all materials except cuttings from soil borings. Soil boring cutting disposition will be based on soil boring sample analytical results.

(1) Off-site disposal will be based on analytical results.



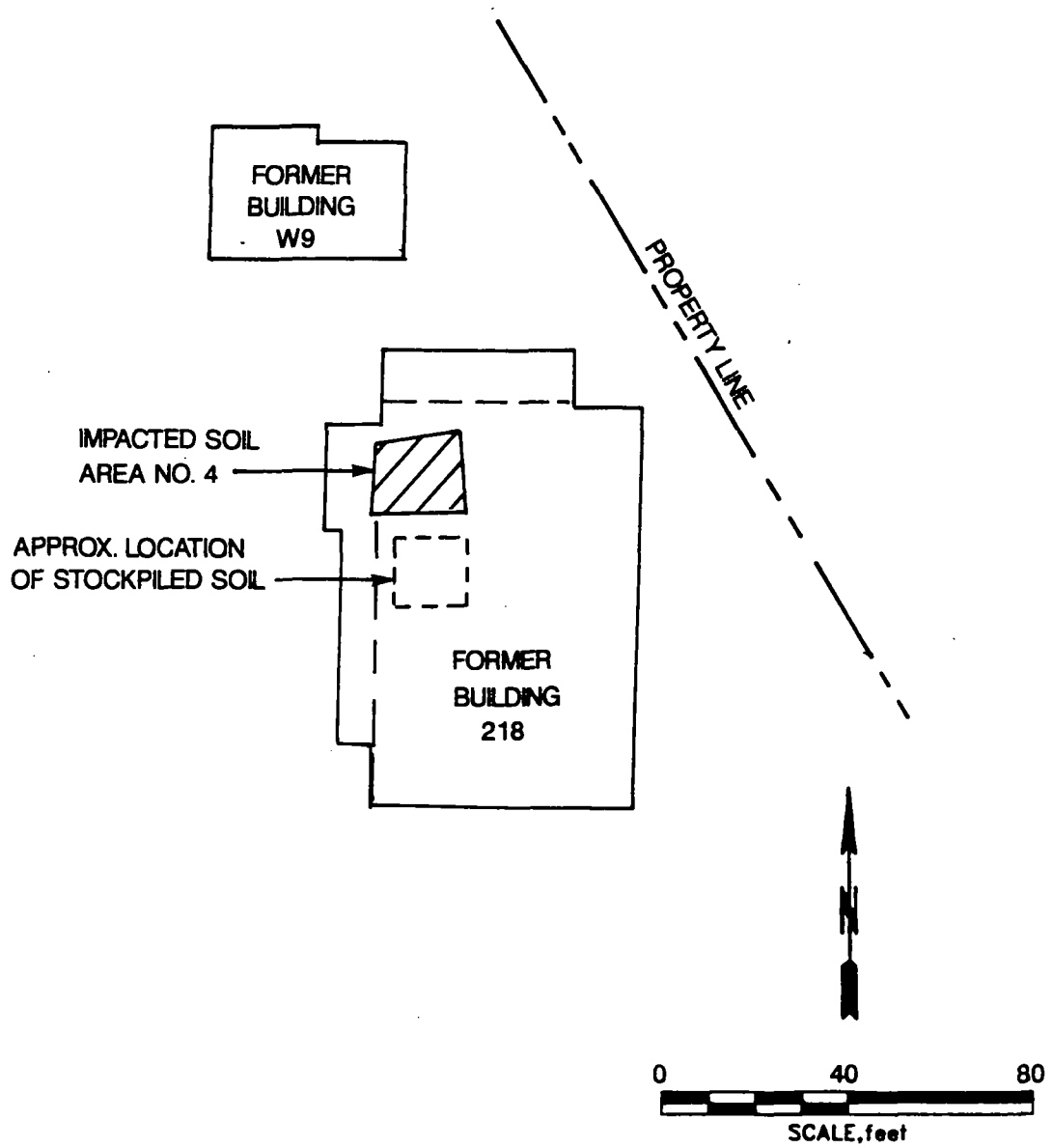
ISA-1 AND ISA-2 AREAS

Project No.: 904W380C

Date: JULY 1993

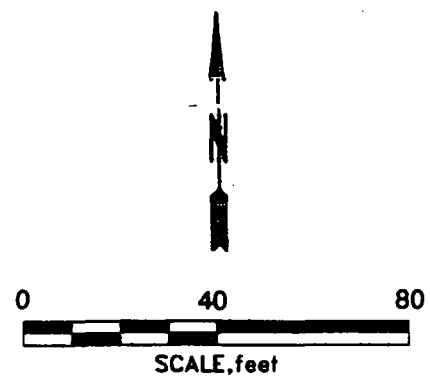
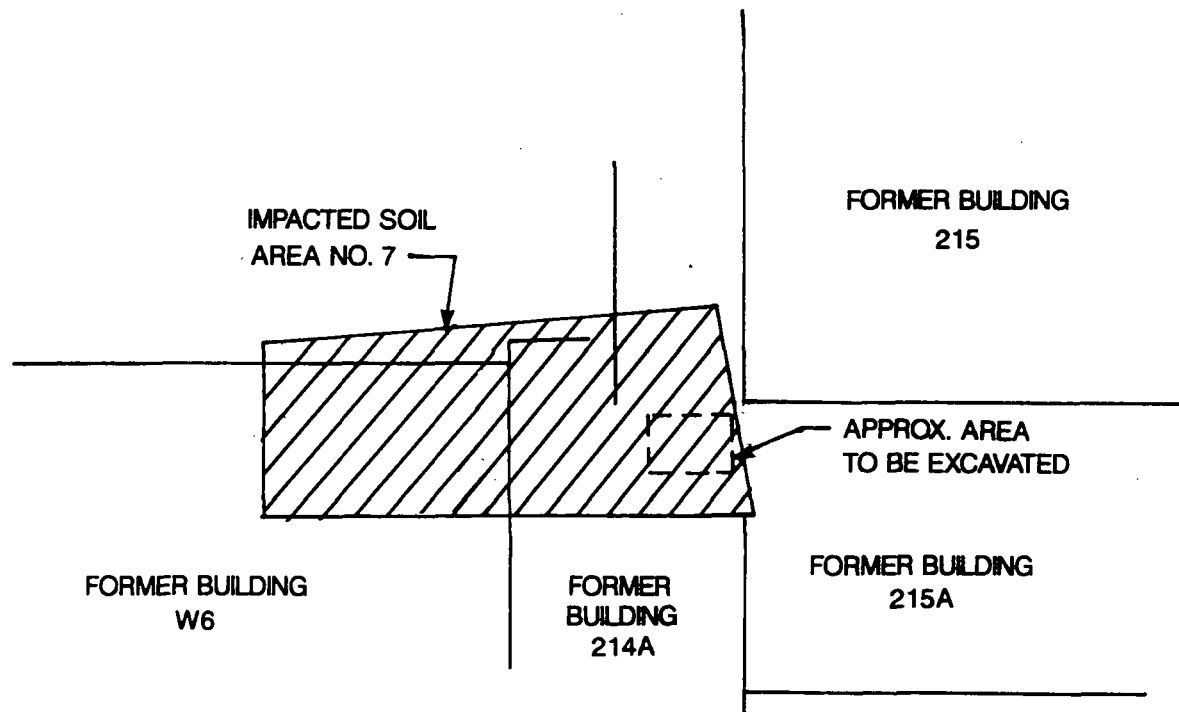
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Fig. 2-1



ISA-4 AREA

Project No.: 904W380C	Date: JULY 1993	Project: WEBER	Fig. 2-2
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ISA-7 AREA

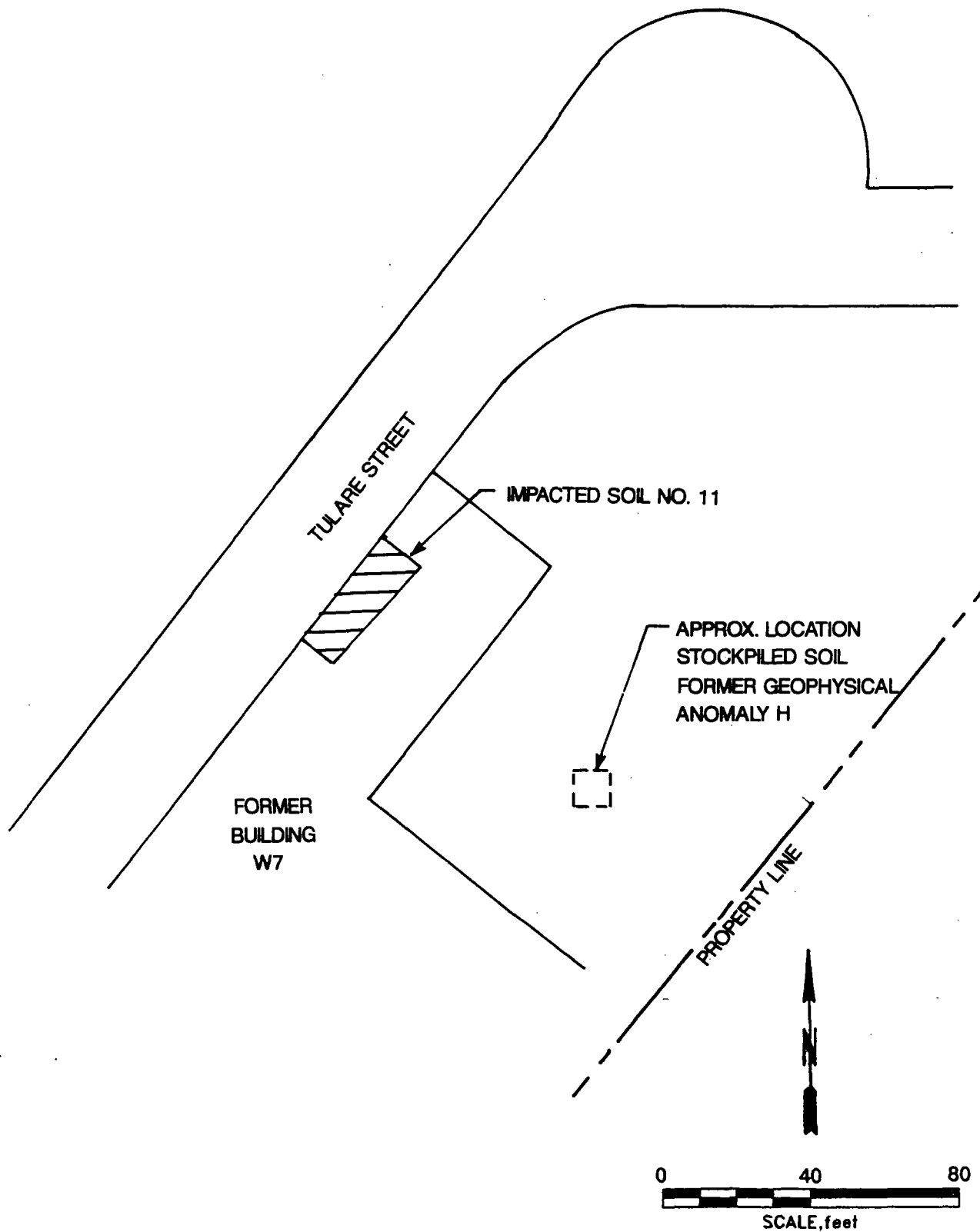
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WEBER

Fig. 2-3



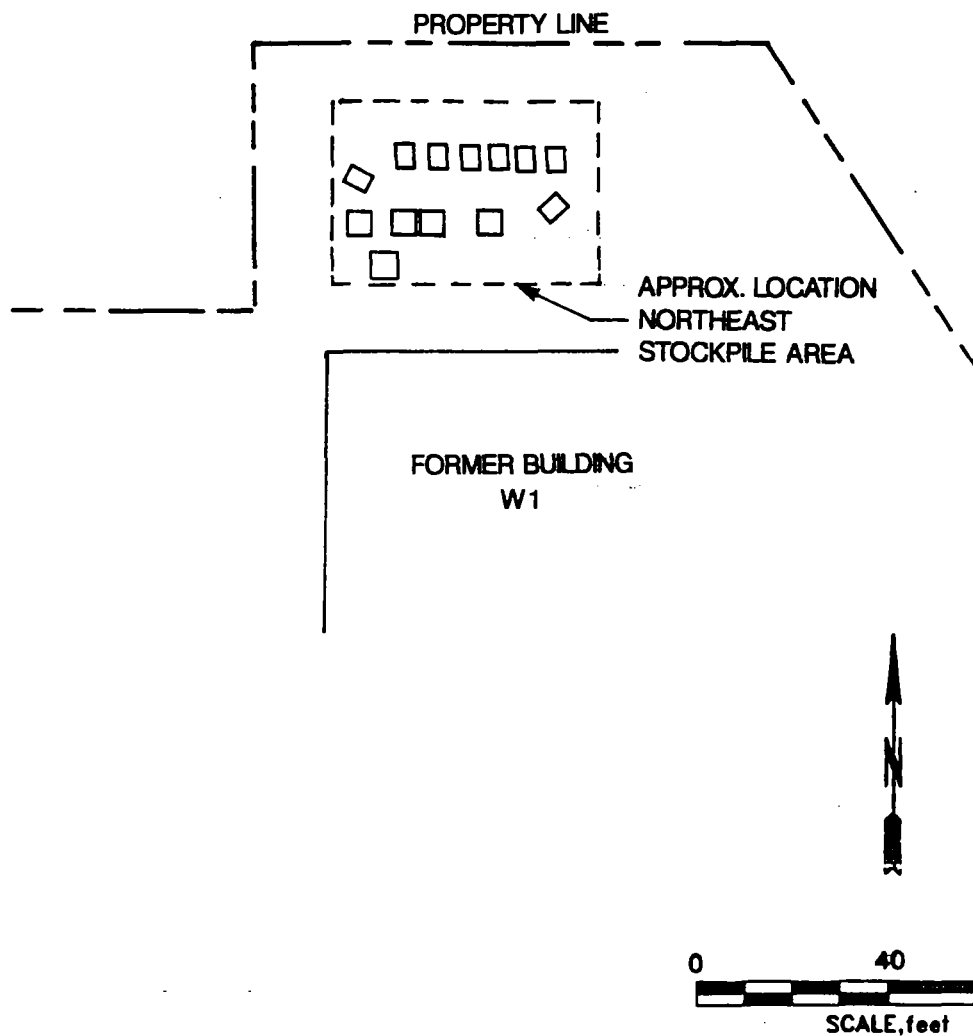
ISA-11 AREA AND AREA OF FORMER GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALY H

Project No.: 904W380C

Date: JULY 1993

Project: WEBER

Fig. 2-4



NORTHEAST STOCKPILE AREA

Project No.: 904W380C

Date: JULY 1993

Project: WEBER

Fig. 2-5